

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application as presently amended and in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-23 are pending in the present application with Claims 1, 6, 10, 11, 16, 20, 22, and 23 being amended by the present amendment.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 1-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,157,415 to Glen. That rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 is amended to recite “a plurality of resolution converters configured to receive respective outputs of the image selector directly from the image selector such that any resolution converter can receive any output of the image selector.” Further, Claim 1 is directed to an overlay image processing device in which “resolution converters output the converted image signals to the image synthesizer,” which is supported in the specification at least in Figure 11 and at page 4, lines 22-25. Independent Claims 6, 10, 16, and 20 include similar features.

In a non-limiting example, Figure 11 shows that the resolution converter 122 converts the resolution of the second superimposing image signal SD30. This resolution converter 122 outputs a second superimposing image signal SD3 having a converted resolution. The second stage OVL processor 130 receives the first overlay image signal OD1 and the second superimposing image signal SD3 to produce a second overlay image signal OD2 where the second superimposing signals SD3 is superimposed on the first overlay image signal OD1 (see the specification at page 12, line 16, to page 13, line 5).

As an advantage, the reference image signal on the superimposing image signals can be selected arbitrarily by the selector 116 from among three input image signals. Further, three images can be displayed overlaid in an arbitrary order of preference (see the specification at page 13, lines 6-10).

In contrast, Glen merely shows in Figure 7 a programmable blending module 116 that performs digital television blending (see column 8, lines 45-49). However, as shown in Figure 7, the programmable blending module 116 does not itself perform resolution conversion. Rather, “color based conversion modules” 92, 86, 82, 88, and 84 are arranged to perform color base conversion *before* the muxes 110, 112, and 114. Each of the color base conversion modules 82-92 “are performing a matrix function” to convert a single input format to a single output format (see column 5, lines 50-64).

Moreover, the blending modules 48, 50 shown in Figure 2 of Glen receive inputs from the color base conversion modules 42, 44, and 46 and do not output a converted image signal to an image synthesizer that superimposes images.

Accordingly, Glen does not teach or suggest “a plurality of resolution converters configured to receive respective outputs of the image selector directly from the image selector such that any resolution converter can receive any output of the image selector,” and does not teach or suggest that “the resolution converters output the converted image signals to the image synthesizer,” as in the independent claims. Therefore, the independent claims and each of the claims depending therefrom are believed to be allowable.

In addition, Claims 20, 22, and 23 are amended to correct minor informalities and to better conform to U.S. claim drafting practice. It is believed no new matter is added.

Consequently, in light of the above discussion and in view of the present amendment, this application is believed to be in condition for allowance and an early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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